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Not So Very "Dry" in Old Mississippi

Prohibition Has Little Effect in Southern State.

Mississippi adopted prohibition in 1908. Like other so-called "dry" states, however, she has made no serious effort to enforce this statute so unpopular with a large per cent. of her people. The success of prohibition in Mississippi can best be judged by the official facts as to drinking in Jackson, the state capital, as reported recently by the News of that city. The newspaper article follows:

More than \$100,000 was paid by Jackson people for booze during the year 1915; 3,335,520 ordinary drinks of whiskey were taken, and the contents of 145,656 bottles went down the throats of folks in this prohibition town.

These facts developed as a result of the compilation of figures in the circuit clerk's office from certificates filed according to the provisions of the May, Mott, Lewis gallon-at-a-time law passed by the legislature in 1914. Briefly, the law requires that every person receiving a shipment of any kind of "booze" shall sign a certificate that the shipment was for his own use, and stating the quantity in each package. The express companies or railroads are not allowed to make deliveries until these certificates are signed and the carriers file them in the circuit clerk's office.

Some rather startling facts are brought out in the figures, for this is supposed to be a prohibition state. That booze, however, still is consumed in enormous quantities is shown from facts and figures gathered from official records.

An example of how much liquor comes into a county is the record in Hinds. Deputy Circuit Court Clerk Cadwallar has been working hard for a week compiling the figures from dozens of drawers in which the certificates are stored. He has come considerably into details and his list will show what Jackson proper received, and also the total number of shipments that came into Hinds county.

The figures of Mr. Cadwallar are extremely interesting. They are as follows:

For Jackson proper during 1915 there were 25,789 separate liquor shipments. These included 20,846 1/2 gallons of whiskey, 1,463 1/2 shipments of beer in dozen bottle lots, 69 packages of beer listed, 1,169 1/2 cases and casks of beer, 137 1/2 kegs of beer, 926 boxes of beer.

A little figuring will show that this is an average of 1,737 1/6 gallons of whiskey a month, or 57 gallons a day. Figuring further, at the rate of 20 average sized drinks to the quart, it gives more than 3,000,000 average sized drinks of whiskey for the year in the capital of the state alone.

Estimated in money, allowing an average of \$4 a gallon for whiskey, Jackson's whiskey bill in 1915 was \$89,388, and her people spent about \$15,000 for beer, a total of nearly \$100,000.

The records show that outside the city of Jackson, in the county of Hinds, and including Terry, Byram, Clinton, Tougaloo and Pocomantas, there were 2,690 packages of intoxicating liquors received, of which there were 2,478 1/2 gallons of whiskey.

The figures given above are compiled solely from official records of certificates in the offices of the circuit court clerk, and mean that these shipments came by express or freight. They do not include shipments that come via another route, namely the "gripsack" method.

"Why," said one official, "there are hundreds of instances a month where both whites and negroes get on the trains and go to points without the state, and come back with their grips loaded with bottles of whiskey. Many people make a business of taking their dress suit cases and hand bags to points in Louisiana, load them down with whiskey and bring them to Jackson. There is no way, of course, of getting accurate figures on such shipments, but the quantity of liquor brought in by this means is very considerable."

Publication Authorized by the Indiana Brewers Assn.

Do Not Trifle With a Cold

Is good advice for men and women. It may be vital in the case of a child. Long experience has proven that there is nothing better for colds in children than

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

It is a favorite with many mothers and never disappoints them. It contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given with implicit confidence.



Howard Wilcox, better known as "Howdy," is a real driver of race cars. He is one of the few who have finished in the money consistently and who can be depended on to give the best that is in him until the flag falls or he goes out of the race. Wilcox has won many races and finished in many more in the money. Several years ago his pet phrase was, "I don't build race cars; I drive them." And drive them he does, as was attested in the last 500-mile race on the Indianapolis track when he and Pete Henderson were the only Indianapolis drivers out of seven to finish in the money. He will be seen at the wheel of the same Premier car in the Harvest Auto Race Classic on the Indianapolis Motor Speedway on September 9 in competition with the star pilots of the world.

WHEN'S HARD CIDER NOT HARD CIDER? WHEN IT'S VINEGAR!

The New York Times says:

The case of State vs. Matthews before the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine was a prosecution for selling an intoxicating beverage consisting of old, or "hard" cider. The defendant contended that what he sold was vinegar, and not a beverage at all. The evidence showed that when the defendant was asked if he had any old cider he replied, "No, but I have some vinegar." The trial judge then asked the witness, "Was it old cider, which the respondent may have called vinegar with a twinkle in his eye?" The defendant complained on appeal of this interrogatory by the court, and concerning it the highest court said:

"But we think that expression was nothing more than a suggestion to the jury, for their consideration, of the possibility that, even if respondent in answer to Marshall's inquiry for old cider, called what he sold him vinegar, nevertheless he did not mean it and so indicated to Marshall."

The court then goes on to argue that this was what was meant, because otherwise Marshall, who was bought old cider, would not have bought three gallons of what he was told was vinegar and use it as a beverage. The court then says:

"It is the authoritative expression of an opinion as to an issue of fact arising in the case which the statute prohibits and not the suggestion of an obvious inference from admitted facts and circumstance, made to assist the jury in coming to a clear understanding of the law and the evidence."

PROHIBITION AND DRUGS

In an interview in the Denver (Col.) Post, the Right Rev. C. H. Brant, Episcopal bishop of Manila, said recently: "In the Southern States, where prohibition has almost become universal, the increase in the sale of drugs per capita is greater than the increase in population. The legitimate amount of opium calculated as absolutely necessary for medical and commercial purposes for one year's consumption is 60,000 pounds. Last year over 480,000 pounds were brought into the United States through the customs house. This, of course, does not include the vast amount that is smuggled over the borders. The use of opium, cocaine and other such drugs is, I regret to say, largely on the increase all over the United States, especially in localities where the sale of liquor is prohibited. The pure food laws have done good work regarding the sale of patent medicines, but the drug store has taken the place of the saloon in many of our cities where the sale of liquor is not permitted."—Texas Freeman, Houston, Texas.



—New York World.

Two of a Kind.



First Summer Girl—Who is that clear shaven, handsome boy?
Second Summer Girl—Oh, he's an actor!
First Summer Girl—No. I mean the other one.
Second Summer Girl—Oh, he hasn't any money either!—P.

Not Taking Chances.



Mrs. Hippo—Oh, Mr. Monk, I would just love to see how much I weigh!
Mr. Monk—One moment, please. I want to see if I have the price of a new scale.—Philadelphia Press.

A Favorite at Court.



At the reception today his majesty honored me by graciously singling out to speak to me in person! I majestically tapped me on the cheek and said, "Are you here, too, you old nigger?" You can imagine, Adela, how envious all the others were!—S. Kleinschmidt (Munich).

RUNNING THE RHEA.

Relative of Ostrich Chased With Dog and Horse.

For the person who desires a unique form of sport "running the rhea" in southern Patagonia is recommended. The rhea is a member of the ostrich family, but somewhat smaller. It runs with the swiftness of a greyhound or a fast horse and has a knack of doubling on its track, which often serves it in eluding its pursuers. The natives in hunting it use horses, dogs and the bola. The dogs course after the fleeing bird in full cry, while the hunters follow after at top speed, prepared to throw the bola if opportunity offers.

The bola, consisting of two or three heavy balls of lead or stone attached to a thong six or eight feet long, serves to hamper the movements of the bird, for the balls twine about the part which the bola strikes regardless of whether it be the legs, neck or wings. This permits the dogs and hunters to overhaul and dispatch the bird.

At the approach of danger the rhea will often crouch flat upon the ground with neck outstretched under the grass, remaining motionless until the dogs have passed. This strategem is often successful when the wind is blowing against the scent, but when the contrary is the case the dogs soon discover the hiding bird. In this case, doubtless bewildered by the sudden failure of its artless ruse, it makes no attempt at escape.

The chase of the rhea, which sometimes extends over a distance of five or six miles, is a thrilling one. It has for the rider all the excitement of a horse race, with the added satisfaction of knowing that the winning of the race will result in a welcome addition to the larder. The wings of the rhea have a flavor not unlike that of turkey, and if one is not averse to the taste of horseflesh the meat of the thigh is very satisfactory. The rhea is one of the main food supplies on a Patagonian hunting trip.—New York Tribune.

STRETCH YOURSELF.

Do It the First Thing After You Wake in the Morning.

A splendid thing for the body is stretching. When you first wake up in the morning, take a good, long stretch. Stretch the hands as far out sideways as possible. Then stretch them over the head as far as you can reach, and at the same time stretch the feet downward as far as you can. Raise the feet and stretch upward just as high as you can, and then lower the feet and legs very slowly.

When you get out of bed, raise your arms over your head, and, standing on tiptoe, see how near you can reach the ceiling. Then walk about the room while in this position. Stand on the right foot and stretch the right arm forward and upward as high as you can, while at the same time the left foot is raised from the floor and stretched outward, and the left hand is stretched backward and downward. This is a fine exercise for the whole body and is especially good for the waist and hips, making them firm and strong. Standing on the left foot this exercise can be reversed.

If you have been sitting in the same position for a long time reading, studying, writing or sewing and the muscles have become tired and cramped, the best thing to do is to get up and stretch. Stretch the arms upward and outward and forward and backward. Lift the shoulders as high as you can and drop them. Expand the chest and breathe deeply, or, sitting in the chair, stretch the hands upward, lift the feet from the floor and stretch them forward as far as possible in any way so you give the muscles a good, vigorous stretch.

When one is very tired, there is nothing more restful than stretching the muscles and then relaxing.—Exchange.

Illuminating Gas.

In the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London for 1739 is printed a letter, written in 1691, in which the Rev. John Clayton details a series of experiments he made in distilling coal in a retort, showing not only that he had observed the inflammable gas evolved, but that he had collected and stored them for some time in bladders. In 1787 Lord Gandonald made gas from coal, with which he lighted the hall of Chiswick abbey. In 1792 Robert Murdoch began the experiments which resulted in the establishment of coal gas as an illuminating agent. In 1797 he publicly showed the system he had matured, and in 1798, being employed in the factory of Boulton & Watt, Birmingham, he fitted up an apparatus for the manufacture of gas in that establishment, with which it was lighted. This was the first use of illuminating gas except by

THE OBJECTION TO JOHN.

It Was Easily Removed When the Situation Was Explained.

The Gaylords and Nelsons have always been neighbors and intimate friends. So when John Gaylord at twenty-four, as fine a fellow as ever was, began to see what an altogether charming girl Molly Nelson was there was naturally no opposition. Indeed, as the "affair" became serious it was evident to all, including John and Molly themselves, that the parents concerned were delighted. As yet there was no formal announcement, but every one knew that it was "understood," and evening after evening John talked to Molly on the front porch, often lingering after the other Nelsons had retired.

The surprise of the two was consequently great when one evening a shuffling step was heard in the hall, and presently Mr. Nelson appeared in slippers and dressing gown, candle in hand. Quite evidently he had gone to bed and then got up—for some purpose.

"Why, father, what is the matter?"

Molly's cheeks were burning, as her father stood there hesitating and eying John closely. John, leaning against the doorpost, where he had stood for the last fifteen minutes saying good night to Molly, felt decidedly uncomfortable under Mr. Nelson's gaze.

In fact, it was embarrassing all around. But John is a young man who goes straight to the point.

"Is anything wrong, Mr. Nelson?" he began. "Am I to infer that you object to my being here?"

"Well, no, not exactly, John."

Mr. Nelson coughed slightly, hesitating. "It's only that mother and I would like to get a little sleep."

"Father," cried Molly, quite indignant, "we couldn't have been disturbing any one! John has been talking very low!"

"I don't doubt that, my dear."

Mr. Nelson was beginning to enjoy the situation. "It's not that, nor have I any objection to John's talking to you. In fact, I haven't an objection in the world to John nor to his conduct, except—"

Mr. Nelson is open to suspicion of having prolonged the matter unnecessarily at this point.

"—except in one thing, Mrs. Nelson and I do object seriously, my dear John, to the habit you seem to have formed this evening of leaning against the doorpost. Our bedroom is next to the kitchen, and this continuous bell ringing is not conducive to repose."



Husband—A man doesn't know what happiness is till he's married!

Wife—I'm glad you've found that out at last!

Husband—Yes, and then it's too late!

—Haltere Welt.